

MCHENEV, S.B.

Lamination of a discharge inside a hollow cathode. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. ? no.5:1005-1006 '64.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri
Gor'kovskom universitete.

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - education AID P - 5488
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 5/26
Author : Mochenkov, M. A., Maj. General of air force
Title : The commander and the education of air force experts
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 3, 24-29, Mr 1957
Abstract : The important task of air force commanders in educating and training all kinds of air force experts as well as various methods for such education are described by the author in this article. The article is of informative value.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

MOCHENOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEVSKIY, G.V.; PANFIL', L.S.; PAKHOMOV, V.Ya.; VOLKOV, N.N.

Efficiency of voltage regulation at the tractive substations. Zhel.dor. transp. 46 no.11:72-75 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Glavnnyy spetsialist Glavnogo upravleniya elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva (for Dmitriyevskiy). 2. Nachal'nik sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo "khozyaystva Zapadno-Sibirskej dorogi (for Panfil'). 3. Glavnnyy inzh. sluzhby elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva Zapadno-Sibirskej dorogi (for Pakhomov).

9(4)

SOV/112-59-5-9889

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 208 (USSR)
AUTHOR: Mochenov, L. G.

TITLE: Compounding Schemes for Parallel-Operating Rectifiers

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn. ekon. inform. M-vo putey soobshch. SSSR, Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo zh.-d. transp., 1958, Nr 1, pp 44-50

ABSTRACT: Grid control of the rectified voltage of parallel-operating rectifiers results in an irregular load distribution among them. A "cross" scheme for equalizing load distribution was tested at an experimental substation of TsNII MPS. The compounding scheme of the first rectifier acts upon the control winding of the electromagnetic regulator of the second rectifier; the compounding scheme of the second rectifier acts likewise upon the third rectifier; and the compounding scheme of the third rectifier acts on the first rectifier. This "cross" scheme reduces the load unbalance 2.5 times. Three alternate cross schemes are developed for ShRV-41 control cabinets. Three

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Compounding Schemes for Parallel-Operating Rectifiers

magnetizing windings on the saturable reactors of the ShRV-41 grid panels permit using the scheme of "equalizing EMFs." The cross circuit can be used at any traction substation where rectifiers are regulated by TsNII MPS compounding scheme.

L.S.R.

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Using series connections for transformers in traction substations. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.6:15-19 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric transformers) (Electric railroads--Substations)

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Automatic voltage regulation at traction substations. Elek. i
tepl.tiaga 3 no.6:12-15 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Voltage regulators) (Electric railroads--Substations)

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Selection of auxiliary transformers for regulating voltage at
traction substations. Vest.TSMII MPS 18 no.3:38-41 Ky '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Electric transformers)
(Electric railroads--Substations--Equipment and supplies)

MOCHENOV, I.G., aspirant

Optimum external characteristics of the inverter unit. Vest. TSNII
MPS 18 no.7:17-21 N '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezno-
dorozhnogo transporta.
(Electric railroads--Substations) (Electric current converters)

TREYVAS, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOCHENOV, I.O., inzh.

Method of uniform loading of converters in 12-phase rectifying.
Trudy TSNII MPS no.173:51-58 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric current rectifiers)

MOCHEMOV, I.G., inzh.

Using magnetic amplifiers for the control of the mercury
arc rectifiers. Vest.elektroprom. 31 no.2:60-63
F '60. (MIREA 13:6)
(Magnetic amplifiers) (Electric current rectifiers)

KOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Regulation of voltage at traction substations. Trudy TSNII
MPS no. 190:41-70 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Railroads--Substations)

MOCHENOV, I. G., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Selection and Obtaining of Optimal External Characteristics of Traction Substations of Main Lines with Direct Current," Moscow, 1961, 13 pp. (Moscow Railroad Engr. Inst.) 120 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 271).

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.; RUDNEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, S.D., kand. tekhn.nauk; PETRUSHKOVA, I.K., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Studying the power supply systems of electrified railroads]
Issledovaniia ustroistv energosnabzheniya elektrifitsirovannykh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie m-va putei soob., 1961. 68 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.206). (MIRA 14:5)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.; GUSYATIN, P.M., inzh.

Automatic voltage regulation at substations. Elek. i tepl. tiaga
no.1:44-46 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Electric railroads—Substations)

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.; MITRIYEVSKIY, G.V., inzh.; GRINBERG, M.M., inzh.

Ways of improving the performance of rectifiers with consecutive
valve connection. Elek. i Sopl. tiaga 5 no.11:10-12 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Electric current rectifiers)
(Electric railroads--Substations)

S/196/61/000/012/026/029
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Mochenov, I.G.

TITLE: Transient processes in voltage control

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika
no. 12, 1961, 5, abstract 12L 29. (Tr. Vses. n.-i.
in-ta zh.-d. transp., no. 206, 1961, 4-33)

TEXT: The article describes theoretical and experimental investigations of transient processes during the control of rectified voltage at traction sub-stations of d.c. electrified railways. The article considers control by altering the ratio of the rectifier transformers and also by grid control of mercury-arc rectifiers. The investigations show that, on switching, the current alters not instantaneously but along a nearly exponential curve having damped oscillations which may be of considerable amplitude (in the case of an electric locomotive under traction conditions) or of small amplitude (under regenerative braking conditions). The initial rate of current increase is greater, the lower the inductance of the

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Transient processes in voltage ... S/196/61/000/012/028/029
E194/E155

locomotive-sub-station circuit and reaches a maximum value of 14 - 15 A/millisecond. The maximum instantaneous current in the case of parallel-connected motors with the locomotive at the sub-station occurs 0.0057-0.006 seconds after switching and in the case of series connection after 0.014-0.015 seconds. During parallel operation of the motors the difference between the instantaneous and steady-state values of current is greater than with series connection. The difference is greater when the locomotive is remote from the sub-station and at a distance of 10-15 km it can be 16-20% of the difference of the two steady state currents of the locomotive. During regenerative braking there is practically no voltage difference. The duration of current changes becomes shorter, the less the inductance of the circuit between the sub-station and the locomotive. Its minimum value is 0.025 seconds. Because of the inertia of locomotive current change the probability of flash over round the commutators of the traction motors with various degrees of control is less than the calculated value. Instantaneous values of current do not exceed the steady state value by more than

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Transient processes in voltage ... E194/E155

than the limiting amounts that are assumed in calculating the optimum stages of control. It is accordingly possible, when switching transformers, to increase the stages of control up to 100-120 V and in the case of the combined method up to 140-160 V. When the ratio of the rectifier transformers is reduced, the voltage on the sub-station busbars increases suddenly to almost the new steady-state value and later exceeds it during the process of oscillation. On increasing the transformer ratio the voltage falls according to an exponential law, accompanied by oscillations in the presence of load. Oscillations of the rectifier voltage do not cause interference with telephony and communications but sometimes hinder the operation of the grid control system. In an electric locomotive not drawing current the greatest amplitude of voltage oscillations may be 60-100% of the difference between steady-state values before and after switching, under traction conditions 15-20%, and under regenerative braking conditions 65-67%. This difference must be allowed for in determining voltage control levels.

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Transient processes in voltage control. S/196/61/000/012/028/029
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The voltage oscillations that occur in the grid control of the mercury-arc rectifiers are of short-term and cannot interfere with telephony and communications.

15 illustrations, 9 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Performance conditions of an inverter with optimum external
characteristics. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.4:15-19 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electric current converters) (Electric railroads)

MOCHENOV, I.G.

Non-symmetrical grid control of **mercury rectifiers**. Prom.energ.
17 no.1:8-9 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mercury-arc rectifiers)

MOCHEMOV, I.G., inzh.

Accounting of electric power expenditure in new traction
substations. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:54-58 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

MOCHENOV, I.G., inzh.

Technical and economic comparison of methods for regulating voltages. Trudy TSNII MPS no.232:78-96 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric railroads—Current supply)

MOCHENOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

The reliability of inverters is an important factor in regenerative
braking. Elek. i tepl.tiaga 7 no.1:22-24 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Railroads—Brakes) (Railroads—Current supply)

MOCHEMOV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of experimental use of d.c. operated automatic control
equipment in traction substations. Trudy TSNII MPS no.250:56-80
'63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric railroads—Substations)
(Electric railroads—Electric equipment)

MOCHENOV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Economic efficiency of automatic voltage regulation. Trudy
TSNII MPS no.250:81-94 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)
(Electric railroads—Substations)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

MOCHENOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RUDNEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;

Selecting the polygon of regeneration and the receiver of excess
power. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.1:18-22 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

SOKOLOV, S.I.; KULIKOV, V.M.; L. CHIKH, I. I.; POGOVA, L.L., senior
tekhn. nauch, reisenzent; POGOVA, L.L., kand. tekhn. nauk,
reisenzent; VYASHEV, I.E., inzrn., red.

[Inverter units of traction summation; characteristics
of their operation and adjustment; inverters of alternating
frequency; inverters; conversion of energy from electric
power, Transport, power, etc.]

MOCHENOV, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, SOKOLOV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.
RUDNEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Economic efficiency of the use of regenerative braking. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no. 41-43 My '64. (MIRA 19;2)

MOCHENOV, I.O., kand. tekhn. nauk

Saving electric power in regeneration braking. Vest. TSMII RSC
'65 no.1:13-15 '66.
(MIRA 19:2)

MOCHERNYUK, D. Yu., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Certain problems pertaining
to the ^{Strength} _{solidity} of the sleeve joints of drive pipes." L'vov, 1978. 22
pp with graphs (Min of Higher Education UkrSSR, L'vov Polytechnic Inst),
120 copies. Bibliography at end of text (14 titles) (KL, 16-58, 120)

- - 65 -

AUTHOR: Mochernyuk, D.Yu.

Sov/93-58-4-5/19

TITLE: Testing the Watertightness of Casing Couplings Under External Pressure (Ispytaniye miftovykh soyedineniy obsadnykh trub na germetichnost' pri naruzhnom davlenii)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp 26-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that casing joint leakage is due to plastic failure in the engaged threads as shown in Fig. 1. This was determined by bench tests and application of radial external pressure. A comparison of collapsing pressure on smooth pipe and on coupling joints showed that the pipe body in the area of initial threading weakens on the average by 10.9 percent. This comparison was based on collapsing pressure data given in the dissertation "Testing of Casing Deformation in Extra Deep Wells", by T.Ye. Yeremenko. The author concludes that the collapsing pressure at the lower end of a casing string must be calculated by the weakest spot in the initial threaded zone, that 6 5/8" casings with wall thickness of 10 mm. are 10 percent stronger when the torque does not exceed 550 kilogram-meters, and that reliable joint tightness at the lower part of a casing string can be secured by welding the joints after tightening them with wrenches at low torque. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/1 1. Pipe fittings--Test methods 2. Pipe fittings--Mechanical properties

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu.

Designing casing couplings for operation under axial load. Neft.
khoz. 36 no.1:14-20 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Boring machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu.

Testing sleeve joints of casing pipes for tightness under external
pressure. Neft. khoz. 36 no.4:26-27 Ap '58.
(Pipe) (MIRA 11:5)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu.

Testing casing muff couplings under simultaneous axial tensile
force and evenly distributed external compressive force. Neft. khoz.
36 no.6:23-35 Je '58.
(Pipe) (MIRA 11:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

YEREMENKO, T.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk;
GELETIY, N.G., inzh.

Effect of flow properties and flow conditions of slurries on the
fluid replacement process in well cementing. Nauch. zap.
Ukrniproekt no.9156-65 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Oil well cementing) (Gas well cementing)

LEBCHIY, N.N.; MOCHERNYK, D.V.

Effect of thixotropy on viscoplastic field flow. M.T. v.y.z.
uchet, zavod nefti i gazu 6 no. 3 7. 7. '63.

UDC 621.376.

L'vovskiy politekhnicheskij in-t.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

MORHORN/TK [REDACTED]

Now go back to the original document and make the changes indicated
and let me know if you have any questions. I'll be happy to help.
John [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

LESHCHIKY, N.P.; MOCHIRNYUK, D.Yu.

Certain problems in the flow of viscoplastic fluids. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.9:83-88 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LESHCHIY, N.P.; MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu.

Turbulent flow of clay mud. Izv.vuz.sucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz
(MIRA 17:7)
7 no. 1:63-68 '64.

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LESHCHIY, N.P.; MOCHERNYUK, D.Yu.

Sectional distribution of turbulence rates in clay mud. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.10:79-82 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

MOCHERSYUK, P. M.

Refining the design equation for determining the permissible
axial load on a threaded casing joint. Neft. khoz. 43 no. 3:
18-19 Ma '65. (MIRA 18.6)

87260

S/120/b0/000/001/002/..

E032/E414

21-2100

AUTHORS Grishayev I A Macheshnikov N I, and Ivanov V F

TITLE Measurement of the Position and Current of a Pulsed Beam of Charged Particles

PERIODICAL Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta 1960 No 4 pp 17-23

TEXT. The control of the position and current of a charged particle beam is of particular importance in the case of charged particle accelerators for example linear accelerators where the beam must not deviate from the "axis" by more than 1 or 2 mm. Moreover, the position and current indicator should not affect the beam, i.e. it should not reduce its intensity, increase its divergence etc. It is claimed that all the beam position indicators described so far do not satisfy these requirements. For example, the pickup electrodes used in the cosmotron (Swartz Ref.1) were too large and not sufficiently sensitive for use with electron linear accelerators. In the Stanford electron linear accelerator (Chodorow et al. Ref.2) the beam position indicator was in the form of a series of neutron counters and these are also claimed to be unsatisfactory because they detect only large deflections of the beam. The present authors have therefore

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Measurement of the Position and Current of a Pulsed Beam of Charged Particles

developed position and current indicators for pulsed beams which are based on the magnetic interaction between special coils in the neighbourhood of the beam and the beam itself. The principle of the method is illustrated in Fig.1 in which the first diagram shows the beam position indicator and the other two diagrams show the beam current indicator and the other two diagrams show have identical parameters so that when the beam is displaced along the X-axis the emf induced in one of the coils will increase and that in the other coil will decrease. When the beam is in the central position, the signals induced in the two coils are equal. If the two coils are connected in opposition, as shown in Fig.1a the signal will be zero whenever the beam is central. When the beam is displaced along the X axis the polarity of the output signal will depend on whether the beam is deflected to the right or to the left, while the magnitude of the signal will depend on the magnitude of the beam displacement. In order to record displacements in two mutually perpendicular directions, two pairs

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E032/E414

Measurement of the Position and Current of a Pulsed Beam of Charged Particles

of such coils are necessary. The use of ferromagnetic toroidal cores leads to an increase in the magnitude of the signal and an improvement in the reproducibility of the pulse shape. When the beam is displaced parallel to the coils then, provided the dimensions of the coils in the direction of the displacement are greater than the possible displacements of the beam, the displacement of the beam will have no effect on the magnitude of the emf's induced in the two coils. When the coils are connected in series or in parallel (but not in a position) the induced emf's will add and the total signal will not change very much when the beam is displaced in any direction, provided the beam current remains constant. This method of connection, which is illustrated in the two lower diagrams in Fig.1, is used to measure the beam current and is similar to that described by Bess and Hanson (Ref.3). The system was designed with the help of "model" data obtained in experiments in which the charged particle beam was replaced by a straight line conductor carrying a current

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In the final version of the device, the position of the beam could be determined to an accuracy better than 0.1 mm with the beam current greater than 1 mA and pulse duration greater or equal to 0.5 μ sec. The current detector has a sensitivity of up to 20 mV/mA and may be used in measuring pulsed currents of 5 to 10 μ A per pulse. A sectional drawing of the position indicator is shown in Fig. 3 (1 - coil of current indicator, 2 - coil of position indicator, 3 - glass tube, 4 and 5 - screens). A detailed description is given of the dimensions of the coils. The basic circuits of the ancillary electronics are reproduced. The authors thank G.N. Ivanov for taking part in the experiments and A.K. Val'ter for discussing the results obtained. There are 7 figures and 3 non Soviet references.

X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR
(Physical-technical Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED. June 5, 1959

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Measurement of the Position and Current of a Pulsed Beam of Charged Particles

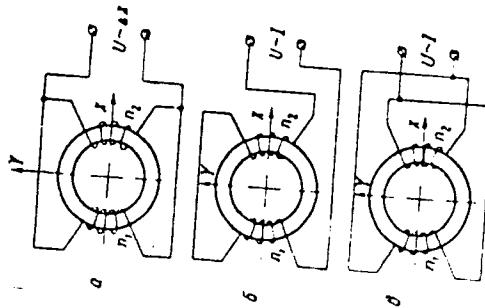


Рис. 1. Соединение обмоток катушек: а — для измерителя положения; б, в — для измерителя тока

Fig. 1.

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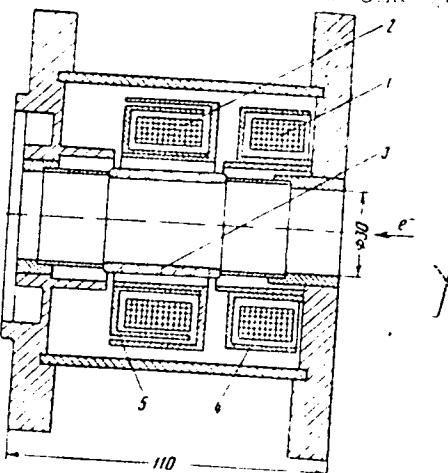


Рис. 3. Эскиз конструкции измерителя положения и тока пучка. 1 — катушка измерителя тока, 2 — катушка измерителя положения, 3 — стеклянная трубка, 4 и 5 — экраны катушек

(MOCHESHNIKOV, M.I.; IVANOV, V.F.; PETRENKO, V.V.

Tuning magnetically saturated sondes with doubling of frequency.
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.4:147-148 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskij institut AN USSR.
(Magnetic instruments)

L 47322-6 EPA(w)-2/EMT(1)/EEC(t)/ENK(n)-2 PI-4/Pe-6 IIP(c) AT/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5007922 S/0000/64/000/000/0295/0299

AUTHOR: Val'tor, A. K.; Grigor'yev, Yu. N.; Dukina, I. N.; Ivanov, V. F.;
Il'in, O. G.; Kobz, T. I.; Kondratenko, V. V.; Mocheshnikov, N. I.; Tarasenko, A.
S.; Terekhov, D. A.; Tolstoy, A. Ye.; Shenderovich, A. M.; Grishayev, I. A.

TITLE: The apparatus of the Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences,
Ukrainian SSR, for colliding electron beams with energies of 200 * 100 Mev for ex-
periments on the scattering of electrons on electron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 295-299

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, high energy plasma, particle beam, particle
physics, charged particle beam

ABSTRACT: Work on colliding electron beams in the Physicotechnical Institute,
Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, was begun in 1960. The existence of linear
electron accelerators was basic for the initiation of such work. At the first
stage, it was decided to stop at electron storage devices of 100 Mev energy, since
it was found that even at such comparatively small energies of the colliding beams

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

many problems can be solved. The most convenient storage design is a system of race-tracks with a common linear section in which the collision of the two beams is effected. A distinctive property of the Institute's storage device is the great lengths of the linear sections, equal to 50 and 80 cm for a radius of revolution of 50 cm. The great length of one pair of linear sections in each of the rings was selected in order to provide for measurement of the minimum angle of scattering. Selection of a small radius of revolution was due to the requirement of minimum equilibrium dimensions of the beam and to the tendency to have a not too long time for damping of the beam oscillations. To localize the region of interaction, the beam orbits are distorted in the vertical plane by means of two "intersecting" magnets that create a homogeneous field in the radial direction. The magnets are arranged in the common linear section. The length of each of the "intersecting" magnets equals 10 cm, and the magnetic field strength is up to 640 oersteds. The magnets deflect the equilibrium orbit by 1 cm from the median plane. The quadrants have a constant magnetic field index of $n = 0.425$. The coupled magnets in the section that is common for both orbits have zero gradient; the index in the remaining sections is $n_1 = 0.450$. The stability of the Institute's system is characterized by a diagram showing field index n in the quadrants versus the field index n_1 in the coupled magnets. The regions of stability and resonance lines of various

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

orders are indicated in the diagram and discussed. The selected operating point is at a maximum distance from the resonances; in this case the frequencies of betatron radial and vertical (axial) oscillations are respectively equal to $v_r = 1.145$; $v_z = 0.6956$. The internal dimensions of the vacuum chamber were 100 × 40 mm. The determining problem here was the conditions governing the beam input into the storage device. The beam is fed to an inflector through a magnetic channel. The initial conditions are so chosen that the beam can by-pass in the first six revolutions the inflector set a distance of 2.25 cm from the equilibrium orbit. The behavior of the storage device in the first six revolutions is described. In case the trailing edge of the magnetic field pulse lasts for three revolutions of the particles in the storage device, the introduction of particles into the chamber can also be prolonged in the course of three revolutions. In order to capture particles in the storage device it is necessary to create with the help of inflector magnets a magnetic field strength of $H_I = 1900$ oersteds, $H_{II} = 2630$ oersteds. The system of tolerances is evaluated on the assumption of the following parameters for the input beam: width $a = 0.5$ cm, height $b = 0.3$ cm, angular divergence: radial $\Delta\gamma_r = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and vertical $\Delta\gamma_z = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$. Preliminary measurements indicate that this data can be realized in the case of the Institute's apparatus. The requirements on

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L 47312-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

the stability of the magnetic field of the inflector are: $\Delta H_I/H_I = 10\%$, $\Delta H_{II}/H_{II} = 3\%$. Taking into consideration the indicated quantities, the maximum values of the curvature of the radial betatron oscillations will be equal respectively to $F_I = 2.8$ cm, $F_{II} = 4.1$ cm. According to computations, the equilibrium dimensions of the beam must be $a_I = 0.04$ cm; $a_{II} = 0.2$ cm. Due to the quantum fluctuations in synchrotron radiation, the longitudinal dimension of the particle bunch equals 40 cm for a gap voltage of about 1.5 kilovolts. The mean energy expended on an electron per revolution, taking into account the coherent radiation, is equal to 220 electron-volts. The time of oscillation damping amounts to 100 msec. Alternate injection of the beam of electrons in the ring is effected by three sector magnets with double focusing. The introduction of a beam turned away from the accelerator and with zero initial conditions is ensured by the application of a cylindrical magnetic shield with a shielding coefficient varied along the length. All the magnets are supplied with power from sources that have a current stability of at least 0.02%. The report also discusses the vacuum chamber, voltage generator, and a few other aspects of the apparatus. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

Card 4/5

L 47312-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007922

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AM UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute,
AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 5/5714

L 4243-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 LJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007969

S/0000/64/000/000/0965/0969

33

32

071

AUTHOR: Kocheshnikov, N. I.

TITLE: Selection of the optimum parameters of magneto-inductive devices for measuring the current and position of a transiting pulse beam of charged particles

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 965-969

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, charged particle, electron beam

ABSTRACT: At the present time the initial operation and exploitation of accelerators, especially at high energies, are almost impossible without continuous information on the principal characteristics of the beam of accelerating particles (e.g. current, position, etc.). The literature describes a number of transducers for obtaining continuous information on the intensity and position of the beam without its disruption, the most effective of which are electrostatic signal electrodes (Kuz'min, A. A.; Kurochkin, S. S.; et al. *Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta*, No. 4, 1962) and magneto-inductive measuring devices (Grishayev, I. A.; Kocheshnikov, N. I.; Ivanov, V. F., *ibidem*, No. 4, 1960). The present report discusses the selection of the optimum parameters of the latter and compares their effectiveness with the

Card 1/2

L 4243-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007969

former. The topics discussed are: current measurement; measurement of beam position (displacement); influence of core shape and winding arrangement upon current and position parameters; influence of front duration of beam current pulse upon input signal magnitude. Proceeding from the considerations expounded in the report, the author selects for the 2-Jev electron accelerator the magneto-inductive system of indicating the current and position of the transiting beam. Magneto-inductive devices for measuring current and position are established as a single circuit-blac for each five of the accelerating sections. Orig. arg. has: 4 figures, 11 formulas..

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

BVK
Card 2/2

MOSH EVINSKIY, P.F.

Production of polystyrene resins from heavy styrene fractions. P. P. Moshchevinskii. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, No. 11-12, 46-7; *Russ. Referat. Zhur.* 4, No. 7-A, 114-15 (1941).—The heavy styrene fraction was fractionated to countercurrent fraction b, 160-200°, and a fraction, b up to 160°, consisting chiefly of styrene. Thermal treatment of this fraction produced polystyrene. The heavy styrene fraction yielded up to 21% of the styrene fraction, from which 9.48% of styrene was obtained.

W. R. Henn

13

MOCHEVINSKIY, P.F.

Recovery of phenol cresols from the secondary benzene fraction.
Koks i khim. no.2:32-33 '61. (MI.A 14:2)

1. Zil'ianovskiy kok okhimicheskiy zavod.
(Phenols) (Cresols) (Benzene)

MOCHICHUK, S.

Reduction plans. Fin. SSSR 20 no.7:36-38 Jl '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Starshiy kontroler-revisor Kontrol'no-revisionnogo upravleniya
Ministerstva finansov RSFSR.
(Kaliningrad Province--Finance)

AUTHOR: Mochichuk, S.P. SOV/71-59-2-6/26

TITLE: Prices for Defective Grain (O tsenakh na defektnoye zerno)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 23-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The drawback of the existing system of calculating prices for defective grain is the fact that it does not take into account the direct relationship which exists between the price and the amount of starch contained in the defective grain, which should form the basis of the price calculation. If thus happens that profits and losses made by distillers are out of all proportion, as illustrated by some practical examples and a table showing relationship between the starchiness of various qualities of grain, the yield of alcohol per ton of such qualities of grain and the varying costs of 1 dkl of alcohol in consequence of the existing system of price calculation for defective grain.

Card 1/2

KOCHKAL', P.P. - Inst., GERMANY, D.V.A., Eng.

Testing for strength of the body of T2 C locomotives. Study
UNITI no. 19-44-54 164. MIRA 12-2

15174

3/191/63/000/001/011/017
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Mochkina, G. F., Samosatskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Pigmented polyethylene films

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1963, 43-45

TEXT: Polyethylene films were pigmented with ZnO, carbon black, or TiC₂. A pigment concentrate was prepared by rolling 80% by weight of polyethylene and 20% by weight of pigment, mixed with granulated polyethylene, and extruded. The extruder output decreased with increasing pigment concentration and viscosity. The mechanical properties of films 60, 100, and 200 μ thick were tested. Films with a pigment content of 5-10% by weight became rough with irregular distribution of the pigment. The strength fell with increasing pigment content, least with ZnO. Thicker films showed better mechanical properties. Curves for optimum pigment concentrations according to the intended use of the film were plotted. For instance: if the tensile strength is to be at least 100 kg/cm², 10-12% by weight of pigment can be added; if the relative elongation is to be 400%, the addition must not exceed 5% by weight (equal to 2-3% by weight of film).

Carri 1/2

Pigmented polyethylene films

S/191/63/OC3/001/C11,C17
B101/B186

volume, and 5% by volume in the case of ZnO). After one month of aging under atmospheric influence, the films pigmented with carbon black or ZnO remained stable while the relative elongation of films pigmented with TiO₂ decreased strongly and their tensile strength slightly. Films pigmented with carbon black, ZnO, or TiO₂ are well weldable. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

Mochnacev, I.

Solution for broken and arch-shaped frames by use of the deformation method. p. 280. INZENYRSKE STAVPY. (Ministerstvo staveb-
nictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 1C Oct. 1956

MOCHNACKA IRENA

✓ Hyperglycemic reaction in hibernating larvae. J. Heller and Irena Mochnicka (Med. Acad., Wrocław, Poland). Sprawozdania Wroclaw. Towarz. Nauk. 6, Dodatek 2, 1-10 (1951) (Pub. 1955). - Hibernating larvae show an increase in blood glucose with decreasing temp.: 17-fold when the temp. was reduced from room to 0° and 31-fold when it was reduced to -2°. Similar observations were made on tissue glucose. This phenomena might be related to an adaptation mechanism and might explain the resistance of hibernating larvae to low winter temps.

Alina S. Szczesniak

(2)

Mochnacka, IRENA

Reducing bodies in blood and tissues of Cetaria euphorbiae. Józef Heller and Irena Mochnacka (Med. Acad., Wrocław, Poland). Sprawozdanie Wydziału. Treware. Nauk. 6, Dodatek 3, 1-12 (1951) [Pub. 1955].—Sugar comprises only 5-10% of the reducing value detd. by the iodometric method. Tyrosine is the main nonsugar reducing substance. However, it does not account for the total reducing value and the presence of other nonsugar reducing compds. is suspected. Alina S. Szczęśniak

(2)

BARANOWSKI, T.; MOCHNACKA, I.

The influence of ACTH on the level of dihydroascorbic acid in the blood. Acta physiol. polon. 3 Suppl. 3:231-232 1952. (CLML 24:1)

Of the Institute of Physiological Chemistry (Head--Prof. T. Baranowski, M.D.) of Wroclaw Medical Academy.

Mochnicka, Irena.

Some properties of tuberculosic reactants. Zofia Czodrow-
ski, Tadeusz Garbasiak, and Irene Mochnicka (Med.
Acad., Wrocław, Poland). *Sprawozdanie Wroclaw. Towarz.
Nauk 6. Dodatek 1, 1-12 (1981) (Pub. 1985).*—Tuberculosic
reactants were shown to be present in protein and in pro-
tein-free lipid fractions of pancreatic tissues. The re-
sponse of guinea pigs to intravenous and intraperitoneal in-
jection of pancreatic excts. of infecte' animals was dependent
on the diet fed.

Alina S. Szczesniak

(3)

MOCHNACKA, I.; SZAFRANSKI, P.

Transketolase in the nerve tissue in avitaminosis B1 in pigeons.
Acta biochim. polon. 3 no.4:539-545 1956.

1. Z Pracowni Biochemii Ewolucyjnej Zakladu Biochemii PAN,
Warszawa Kierownik Pracowni: prof. dr. I. Mochnacka.

(VITAMIN B1 DEFICIENCY, experimental,

nerve tissue transketolase in pigeons (Pol))
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, metabolism,

transketolase in vitamin B1 defic. in pigeons (Pol))
(DESMOIASES,

transketolase in nerve tissue in vitamin B1 defic. in
pigeons (Pol))

MOCHACKA, Irena

Preliminary processes of glycogenolysis. Postepy biochem. 4 no.1:
67-87 1958

(GLYCOGEN, metabolism,
glycogenolysis, review (Pol))

MOCHNACKA, Irena; PETRYSZYK, Czeslawa

Trehalose in Celerio euphorbiae. Acta biochim. polon. 6 no.3:
307-311 '59.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Evolucyjnej Instytutu Biochemii i Biofizyki
Pan. Zaklad Chemii Fizjologicznej A.M. Warszawa.
(DISACCHARIDES chem.)
(INSECTS)

MOCHNACKA, Irena

IUB studies on enzyme terminology. Postepy biochem 6 no.2:
243-247 '60.
(ENZYMES)

BELZECKA, Krystyna; LASKOWSKA, Teresa; MOCHNACKA Irena

The tyrosine transamination and tyrosine content in Celerio euphorbiae.
Acta biochim. Pol. 9 no.1:55-62 '62.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical School, and Institute
of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

(TYROSINE metab) (INSECTS metab)

HELLER, Jozef, prof. dr.; MOCHNACKA, Irena, prof. dr.; SZAFRANSKI,
Przemyslaw, doc. dr.; SZARKOWSKI, Jan Wladzimierz, dr.

Letter to the editor concerning molecular biology. Kosmos biol
11 no.3:305-306 '62.

1. Zaklad Biochemii Ewolucyjnej, Instytut Biochemii i Biofizyki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

SENDECKI, Witold; MICHALAKA, Irena; CIPOLKA, Barbara; FLISIN, Włodzimierz

A case of sarcocystis. Acta Med. Pol. 1964; 35(2): 115-120.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical Academy, Warsaw
(Director: prof. dr. J. Mornatka) and Czerniakowski Hospital,
Warsaw (Director: dr. Z. Rafinski).

MOCHNACKI, J.

Millisecond delay blasting in limestone quarries. p. 203

CEMENT, WAPNO, GIPS. (Wydawnictwo "Budownictwo i Architektura")
Krakow, Poland. Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

U_nc1.

MOCHNACKI, J.

Theory and practice of millesisecond delay in blasting in quarries. p. 237

CEMENT, WARNO, GIPS. (Wydawnictwo "Budownictwo i Architektura") Krakow,
Poland. Vol. 11, no. 11, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

MOCHNACKI, J.

Endangering vicinal building by blasts in quarries. p. 23..
(Cement, Wapno, Gips, Krakow, Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (ZEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

DOBROWOLSKA, Maria, prof. dr; FIC, Jan, doc. dr.; WOJDAK, Stefan, doc. dr.

Works of the geographical departments of the Teachers' College in Krakow during the 20-year period of the Polish People's Republic.
Przegl. geogr. 36 no. 3: 613-606 1964.

1 20690-64 - INT(a)/EBC(E)-2/EBC(c)-2/ED-2/FS(b) Pb-4/Pn-4/Pg-4/Pac-4/
Pac-2 - RTO/174/AF-PR/AFTC(b)/RAIM(1)/ESD(c)/SSD(dp)/SSD(g5)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR. AT4047645

P/2539/84/000/001/0061/0073

AUTHOR: Mochnacki, W. (Master engineer, Assistant)

TITLE: Comparators for telemetric code systems

SOURCE: Breslau, Politechnika. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 85, 1964. Automatyka, no. 1,
61-73

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry, code pulse system, comparator, discriminator

ABSTRACT: The author discusses comparators which can be used in telemetric code-pulse systems. After a brief description of the advantages of a code-pulse system for telemetric purposes, the author examines some of the comparators investigated at his institute. They are classified, from the standpoint of operation, into the following groups: compensation-type comparators (comparable to automatic compensators with the galvanometer replaced by a discriminator suitably compensated for temperature drift), difference comparators (which can be compensated for changes in ambient temperature), chopper-type comparators (where a slowly varying measured quantity is converted into an amplitude-modulated pulse train), and magnetic comparators using toroidal cores. Particular attention was paid to discriminators as the most essential element in a comparator. Values of

Card 1/2

L 20690-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4047545

the parameters characterizing the comparator circuits discussed are given. It is concluded that the deciding feature in selecting a comparator is its sensitivity. The highest sensitivity is shown by chopper-type comparators; a sensitivity of several microvolts can be obtained when silicon transistors and temperature stabilization are employed. In balanced circuits, the effect of the ambient temperature can be limited without using thermostats. The compensation-type comparators, in which the difference between the measured signal and the reference signal is directly applied to a discriminator, have the highest input resistance. They should be used where any appreciable loading of the measured source would distort the measured quantity. Magnetic comparators represent typical current comparators and have a very small input resistance; however, their use is essentially limited by their relatively long time of measurement, small overload capacity, etc. An example of such a comparator, working in conjunction with a monostable multivibrator giving a sensitivity of about 100 microamps, is given. Orig. art. has: 19 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Urzadzen Telemechanicznych Politechniki Wroclawskiej (Department of Telemechanics and Automation of the Wroclaw Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00Lard63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 02189-67 EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AT6031307

SOURCE CODE: PO/2539/66/000/002/0059/0064

5/
Bt/

AUTHOR: Mochnacki, Wladyslaw (Master of Engineering; Lecturer)

ORG: Laboratory of Telemechanical Equipment, Wroclaw Polytechnic Institute
(Zaklad Urzadzen Telemechanicznych, Politechnika Wroclawska)

TITLE: High-precision analog-to-digital converter |6|

SOURCE: Breslaw. Politechnika. Zeszyty naukowe, no. 24, 1966. Automatyka,
no. 2, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, analog digital conversion, telemetry,
logic element, miniature logic element, comparator, data sampling system

ABSTRACT: The feedback-type analog-to-digital computer, designed at the
Department of Telemechanics and Automation, Wroclaw Polytechnic Institute,
converts analog magnitudes to binary digital values. Conversion is achieved by
comparison of measured and standard voltages. Most of the component parts are
miniature logic elements used in digital computers. The high sensitivity compara-
tor and an appropriate number of bits insure precision. Special attention is given

Card 1/2

Card 2 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-

WIC-CHINA-100

RUMANIA / Farm Animals. Dogs.

U-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72143

Author : Moru, M., Mochnacs, M.

Title : The Poodle - a Good Sheepdog

Orig Pub : Probl. Zootehn., 1956, No 10, 51-56

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

- 48 -

WESOŁOWSKI, J.; DRAGON, R.; MOCHNIAK, J.

Influence of water vapor on the rectifying and electroluminescent properties of anodic oxide films on aluminum. Acta physica Pol 24 no.3:407-414 S'63.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, Boleslaw Bierut University, Wroclaw (for Wesolowski). 2. Institute of Physics, Teachers' College, Opole (for Dragon and Mochniak).

ACC NR: AP7004852

SOURCE CODE: PO/0045/66/030/004/0559/0566

AUTHOR: Mochniak, J.

ORG: Chair of Experimental Physics, Higher Pedagogical College, Opole (Wyzsza szkola pedagogiczna, katedra fizyki doswiadczonej)

TITLE: Electroluminescence of zirconium oxide films obtained by anodic oxidation

SOURCE: Acta physica polonica, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 559-566

TOPIC TAGS: electroluminescence, zirconium oxide, oxide, anodic oxidation, luminescence

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the electroluminence properties of zirconium oxide layers prepared by anodic oxidation on the metal substrate in the Zr-ZrO₂-Al system. The stationary luminescence of Zr-ZrO₂-Al cells in a constant and in a sinusoidally alternating electric field was found. The distinct effect of d-c and a-c voltage and current intensity, as well as of frequency shifts of the latter on the integral intensity of electroluminescence was observed. The author thanks Professor J. Wesolowski for suggesting the topic to the study and for valuable discussions and advice. Orig. art. has: 8 figures [Author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 10Feb66/ORIG REF: 006/OTH REF: 011/

Card 1/1

32815
P/022/60/000/010/010/012
A222/A126

13.2980 (1161)

AUTHOR: Mochocki, Adam

TITLE: Time-changes of effective attenuation characteristics of a medium-pass ladder filter comprising induction coils with pot-type ferrite cores

PERIODICAL: Przeg~~ł~~ad telekomunikacyjny, no. 10, 1960, 317-319

TEXT: A medium-pass ladder filter as shown in Fig. 1 was built at Biuro Badawcze Zakładu Materiałów Magnetycznych (Research Office of the Magnetic Materials Department) in early 1958. The pot-type cores used were made of ferroxide 301 (present designation: ferroxide 100) material. Data of the coils used are compiled in Table 1, where the vertical columns specify (from left to right): core designation, core type, length of Δ gap in mm, number of turns n, wind conductor (litz wire), inductivity L in mH, number of merit Q at f = 230 kc. Effective attenuation of the filter as a function of frequency at input voltage levels of -2N, 0N and +2N (N for neper) was tested in February 1958. Same tests were repeated in January 1960.

Card 1/6

22945

P/022/00/000/010/010/012
A222/A126

Time-change of effective attenuation ...

Resulting effective attenuation curves are shown in Figures 3 (input voltage level -2N), 4 (input level ON) and 5 (input level +2N), where number 1 indicates curves taken in February 1958 and number 2 those taken in January 1960. The recorded changes in effective attenuation are possibly ambiguous because: 1) the time-stability of capacitancies in the filter was unknown, 2) also unknown are relative permeability changes in the pot cores which include alignment slugs and 3) during the period from February 1958 to January 1960 the filter was not protected against occasional mechanical shocks and temperature variations. There are 6 Figures and 2 Tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Materiałów Magnetycznych, Warszawa (Department of Magnetic Materials, Warsaw)

Card 2/6

MOCHOCKI, Adam, inz.

Production review and new design of the series protection device
Wiatr elektrotechn 32 no.5/64 170-172 May-June 1964.

MOCHUL'SKAYA, Yu.Ch.; SEMENYAK, B.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PUGACHEVA, L.V.; RANTSEVA, M.I.; KUZNETSOVA, M.I.; TETERINA, N.N.; SABUROVA, I.N.

Dressing of kainite-langebeinite ores of the Stebnik ore deposit. Khim.prom. no.6:454-456 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii i L'vovskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy gornokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Ore dressing)

MOCHUL'SKIY, A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

In the field, in tents. Voen.-znan. 41 no.12:25-26 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

MOCHUL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.

Graphic methods for solving complex diagrams for the parallel operation
of centrifugal pumps. Sudostroenie 29 no.4:16-19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Pumping machinery) (Marine engineering)

LOSKUTOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; KHORDAS, Georgiy Saulovich.
Prinimal uchastiye LAZAREV, I.L., inzh.; ALEKSANDROV,
A.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MOCHUL'SKIY,
A.A., inzh.; GUS'KOV, M.G., nauchn. red.; OZEROVA, Z.V.,
red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Hydraulic calculations of ship systems] Gidravlicheskie
raschety sudovykh sistem. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963.
(MIRA 17:3)
311 p.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

MOSHENSKY, A.A., Inst.

Problems of hygiene in water transportation. Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam vodnoy promstsvstvennosti i gospodstvennoy ploshchadki, no. 10: "Vodnye kompleksy".

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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MARCH 1973, 1973, 1973, 1973, 1973, 1973, 1973

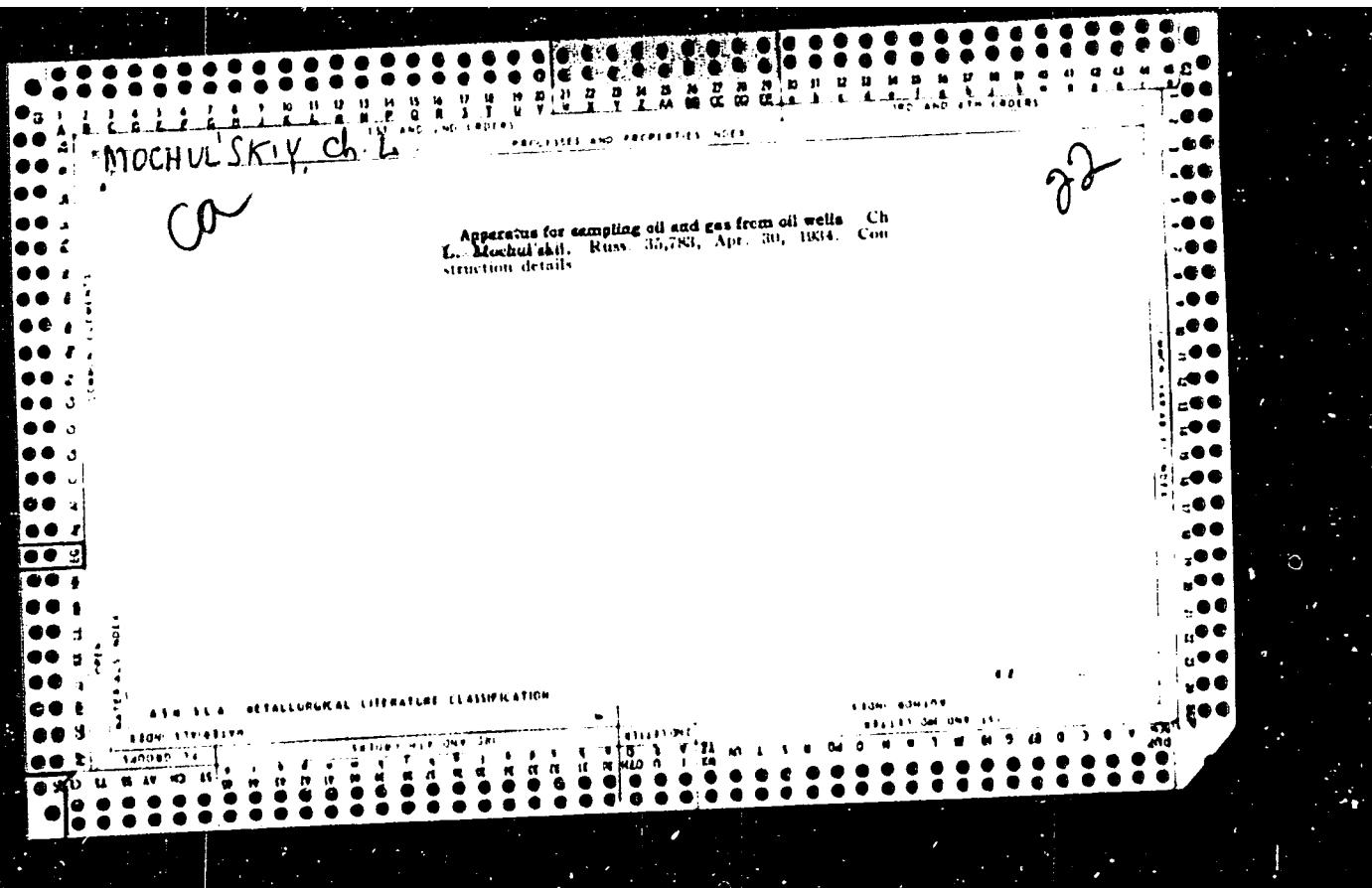
Application for the release of information
under the Freedom of Information Act

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6

KUCHINSKI, O. I.

Sampling strata in oil, gas and water in northern, central, and southern Caspian Sea - revised draft (1974). 1974. 1974.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001134820015-6"

YEVGENI LYNNY, Chaslav Lyndivitsch et

Academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, based on his defense,
8 December 1954, in the Council of the Leninized Order of Lenin and
Order of Labor Red Banner Vinograd Inst, of his dissertation entitled:
"The Application of Hydraulic Isolation in Mining."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 26, 17 Dec 55, Bulletin IVC RSDP,
Uncl. JPP 1/VK 548

LEYNER, F., inzhener; MOCHUL'SKIY, K., inzhener.

Progressive work practices of Zhdanov harbor cranemen and
longshoremen. Mor. flot 16 no.12:23-24 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy port.
(Zhdanov--Longshoremen) (Cargo handling)

MACHUL'SKIY, L.S.

Obsolete instructions. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.11:41 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi
Privolzhskoy doregi.
(Railroads--Signaling)

GRININ, G.D.; MOCHUL'SKIY, L.S.

Improve the knowledge and professional skills of specialists.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 3 no.2:8-9 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby signalizatsii i svyazi Privolzhskoy dorogi
(for Grinin). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela sluzhby signali-
zatsii i sv'azi (for Mochul'skiy).
(Railroads--Employees)